

Spectacular development for relieving Parkinsonian tremor was an ultrasonic emitter that could destroy affected brain area. Stereotaxic instrument being adjusted.



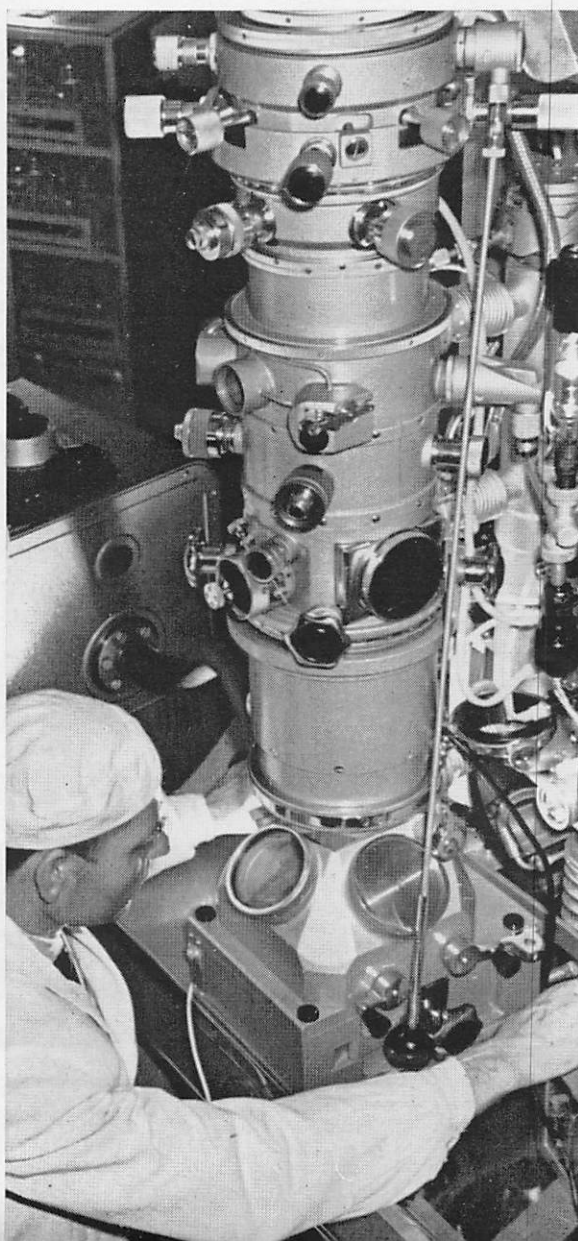
Problem of insufficient medical facilities in new, underdeveloped nations of Africa and Asia is met by training programs of World Health Organization.

City's Commissioner of Health. In the Soviet Union the medical profession is 75 per cent women; a woman is Minister of Public Health. The American Medical Women's Association, founded in 1915, in 1958 had 39 branches in the United States, was affiliated with the international association linking 19 women's medical societies in other countries.

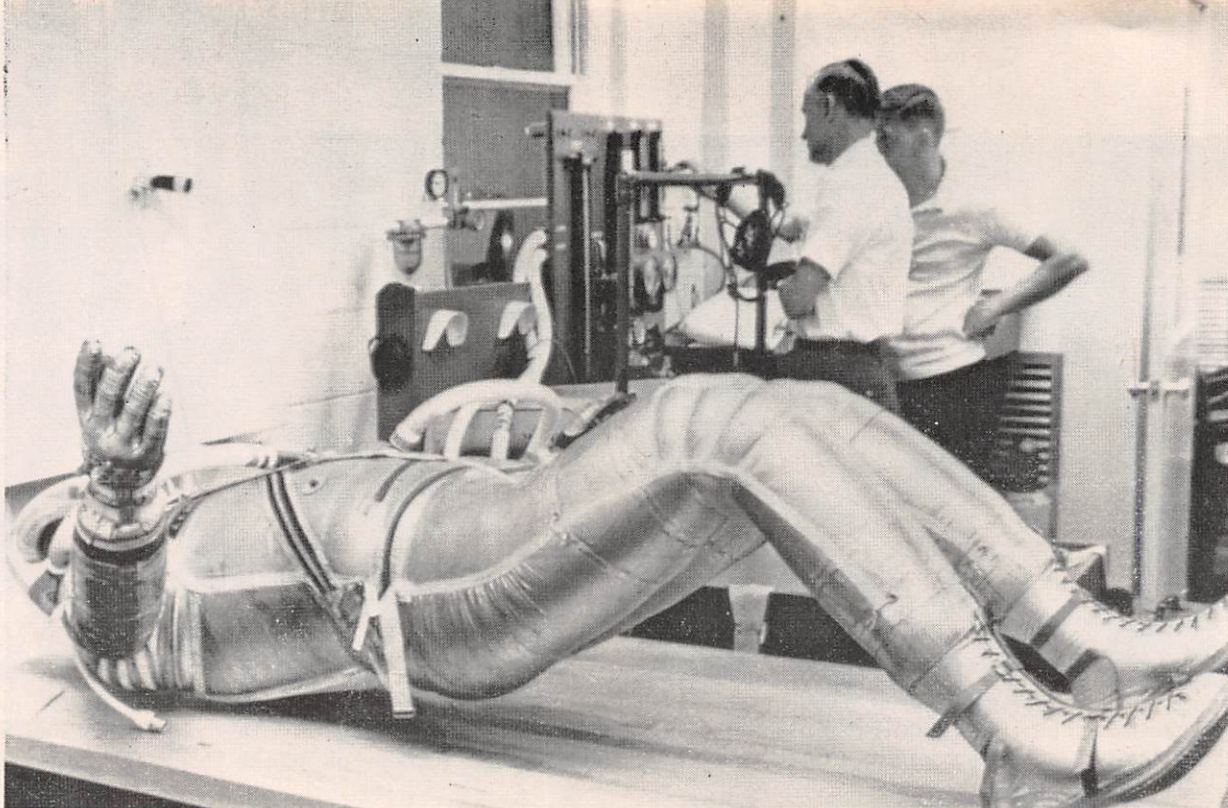
PUBLIC HEALTH. Drastic changes in man's environment advanced the frontiers of public health and preventive medicine to new positions; as gains along the bacteriologic front were consolidated, new enemies emerged: chemical air and water pollution from industrial and radioactive wastes, the rising incidence of mental diseases, probably caused by the stress of modern living, motor vehicle casualties.

Long-range dangers to health have been recognized: oil wash from ships that pollutes beaches and gums up the wings of seabirds, causing slow extinction and a possible imbalance of man's ecology; wide scale use of detergents that clog sewage treatment plants; chemical sprays that upset insect balance.

The most serious potential public health problem is the threat to human health and possible genetic damage to fetuses by thermonuclear fall-out; still unresolved is the extent



Exhibited at the Soviet Industrial Exhibition, London, 1961, was a new electronic microscope with magnification up to 200,000.



Medicine of the future will require increasingly close interdisciplinary collaboration for man's conquest of space. Shown is Astronaut Shepard's space suit worn in first manned-rocket flight, submitted to enormous gravity stress.

of damage from concentrations of strontium-90 and other radioisotopes to food and human tissue.

Reaching their apogee in the twentieth century were huge professionally organized and efficiently-operated voluntary health agencies dedicated to the control or eradication of dangerous diseases of childhood and unfathomed degenerative diseases.

TRENDS AND PERSPECTIVES. The common infectious diseases that had plagued the civilized world throughout its history were one by one conquered in this century; within sight is the conquest of viral diseases; farther in the future is the prevention and successful treatment of cardiovascular diseases, metabolic diseases, degenerative diseases, cancer, schizophrenia and mental ills.

The decline in both numbers and quality of

medical school candidates, the resulting decline in the ratio of physicians to population posed grave problems; a prediction was that government aid would be increasingly enlisted for building medical schools, subsidizing the growing cost of medical education for students of highest qualifications.

As it marched toward the 21st century, the medical profession could look back on ten thousand years of history and prehistory, on innumerable follies but also uncounted glories, on an unbroken tradition of helping fellow human beings, on a sense of dedication that exists in no other profession. Supported on every hand by numerous sciences and technologies, medicine could face the future with confidence, secure in the age-old knowledge that man will always require the help and the compassion of another man. END

